

have been aroused by the President's act.

The facts that stand out clear in the situation are:

1. The President's encyclical, instead of turning the Italians against the Orlando policy, has aroused the nationalism of Italy to the highest pitch seen in years among all parties except a few of the most advanced Socialists. Obviously the President and the Americans here totally miscalculated Italian disaffection.
2. Even if Premier Orlando sticks to his agreement to submit without adverse comment the proposal of the Council of Three, the Italian parliament is almost certain to reject it, upholding Orlando and ordering the Italian army to hold Fiume.
3. The Japanese, with less to lose by departure than the Italians, have stiffened greatly in the last forty-eight hours to the point now of practically delivering an ultimatum demanding that the treaty must give them all that Germany possessed in China and that some resolution must be passed here in regard to racial equality or they will leave.
4. If the lack of unity among the Allies continues the Germans will refuse to sign the treaty unless it gives them the Saar Valley, on the ground that the President now has committed himself rigidly to the fourteen points in the Italian case and must apply them to the Germans in regard to the Saar.
5. The question whether France and Great Britain can sign the treaty with Germany without the consent of the Italians and the Japanese has become the subject of extended argument and the keenest diplomats in Europe are puzzled over it. It involves the most sacred traditions of European diplomacy and the future relations of three great Powers which have been in solid alliance.

Optimism has been the chief sin of the Allies. That is why conservative diplomats of other nations indirectly involved view, with suspicion British and American prophecies that the Italians, given time to cool off, will compromise rather than break with the old France, two of them as economically powerful as Great Britain and America.

President Wilson and Col. House, who conduct all negotiations here, are by nature optimists. For weeks they have insisted that the Italian problem was not serious, and emphasized the participation of Premier Orlando in the league scheme. Now there is the same optimism about the Japanese, and the statement is made that same and practical business men could adjust the matter in thirty minutes.

What Orlando Agreed To.

Authoritative information in regard to Thursday's meeting of the Council of Four, the last for the time being, as it is now the Council of Three, shows that Premier Orlando, while standing firm, agreed to the following:

To submit to the Italian Parliament the last proposal of his colleagues without opposing it himself.

He will offer his resignation at the same time, which the King will submit to Parliament.

The last proposal gives Italy more islands off the Dalmatian coast, but not Fiume.

There are two additional points that should be placed with these, as follows:

The Allies profess to be confident that the Italian Parliament will send Premier Orlando back to Paris, but they are fearful nevertheless that the Italian demonstration may sweep Premier Orlando off his feet so that he will not carry out the programme agreed upon here.

France and Great Britain believe they have found a juridical way of signing the peace treaty with Italy left out.

Before he departed on Thursday evening Premier Orlando denied positively to the correspondent of THE SUN that he had sent to Italy to be asked there an attack on President Wilson, and even that he meditated such an attack. The flat assertion is made in authoritative American circles that the President had received such information just before leaving his statement. From what source the President received the information is not revealed.

In the light of recent developments the conviction cannot be denied that ignorance of diplomacy in the American mission accounts for much of this mistaken optimism. The fourteen points are in violation of the Japanese demand which, in short, is that the treaty in their case must waive

the fourteen points, but that if the disposition of the Chinese territory is left to them by the treaty they will submit themselves in dealing with China.

The President is against the Japanese, as he must be if the treaty is to make any pretense of carrying out the fourteen points. Secretary Lansing stands with him, but Col. House, the Japanese believe, is more on their side.

Although the Japanese question is as delicate and important as the Italian, the Council of Three to-day put it off, which is taken to mean that the conference because of the Italian split is unable to function on big matters, its eyes being focused on Rome.

Announcement that plenary sessions will be resumed on Monday to discuss the League of Nations responsibility and labor amendments indicate that the conference intends to function regardless of the Italian situation and that the President hopes by the action of the conference to proclaim to the world that the League of Nations has been born, although one of its members is provisionally absent and another is threatening to stay out.

President Wilson is expected to make a speech on Monday defending the conference as a start in the right direction. Whether the mutterings heard recently will come up to the surface cannot now be predicted. The insertion of the Monroe Doctrine amendment into the League of Nations, which many of the nations represented, who complain that the President wielded his exceptionally great power to obtain an unusual privilege for the United States at a cost of further weakening the league and threats of an open protest against this in the coming meeting have been made.

The plan still is to try to satisfy the Japanese by putting through the conference a separate resolution regarding racial equality, which would have nothing to do with the league. The Japanese are showing a conciliatory attitude on this, but are making a stand on shunting, stating that under the direction of the Japanese Parliament they cannot recede.

It is impossible to foretell whether the Council of Three will be able to maintain its hold over the full session of the Peace Congress as in the past, when Premier and President Clemenceau ran the proceedings much as a political boss runs a well oiled convention. The conference will meet every day until May 1, according to present plans, when it is hoped to present the treaty to the Italian Parliament. It is held, will not prevent this, and in the ten days that the Germans will have to study the document it is expected that they will be brought back and the Allies will be united behind the treaty.

Gloom Overhangs Paris.

The gloom overhanging Paris at the present moment is it is impossible to describe. Every diplomatic resource of Great Britain and France used early in the treaty being rejected and to gain with increasing evidence this morning that the Germans are using counter influences.

St. Brice in the Journal this morning says:

"France and Great Britain have contracted with Italy a formal engagement not to conclude a separate peace and to give Italy certain territories in the Adriatic. They remain faithful to their signatures. They stand ready to accord to the Italians all that is promised in this pact; hence they should be free to sign the treaty of peace with Germany."

"This argument is made by some; is it good? One is not absolutely sure. What does Italy reply? France and Great Britain could not sign the German treaty only if they have guaranteed to Italy all that was promised to her in the treaty. But can they do that? Have they not ranged themselves by the side of President Wilson who refuses categorically the Dalmatian coast?"

There are many diplomats here who admit that to some extent justice is done by the President's stand against secret treaties but who point out that these treaties were made before America entered the war; that his associates in the coalition are tied by them and that should the President persist in his stand against recognizing them and the Italians and Japanese persist in theirs the President must negotiate a separate peace with Germany for America over the ruins of the League of Nations.

PREMIERS INITIALLED WILSON'S STATEMENT

Declaration From the Great Powers Is Expected.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 26.—All indications tonight point to the fact that Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau are standing squarely with President Wilson on the Italian issue, thus presenting a united front of the principal great Powers. Further written statements have thus far been withheld, in order not to inflame Italian sentiment still more. Friends of the President took steps to-day to relieve him from being the sole person to bear the burden, and this may lead to some public declaration of the British and French attitude.

In the meantime it can be stated

that President Wilson's copy of his Italian declaration bears the initials of Clemenceau and Lloyd George. The French Premier affixed his signature last Monday and gave his approval for its publication Tuesday, but the President delayed its issuance until Wednesday.

Another Document Ready.

Beside this initial approval by the British and French Premiers another written document exists which was prepared immediately after the issuance of the President's statement, with a view to expressing approval and support from the highest British official quarters. This is not from Lloyd George, but from one able to speak with authority on foreign affairs. It is devoted chiefly to Fiume, examining the question at length and concluding against the Italian position and in support of the President.

High quarters the question is being considered of issuing some form of a joint statement bringing out the fact that Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau, in agreement with President Wilson on Fiume and other phases of the Italian problem.

At one time to-day the view prevailed that Premier Lloyd George and Clemenceau did not approve of the declaration of President Wilson. This view was caused by an official statement, the text of which read:

"The report that Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George approved of President Wilson's statement is inaccurate. The statement was read to M. Clemenceau and Lloyd George and they were informed that it was not intended to issue it. M. Clemenceau and Lloyd George were anxious that Mr. Wilson should postpone publication in the hope that an arrangement might be arrived at."

The President thought, however, that the time had arrived, and his statement was issued on his own responsibility. He stated that he had left M. Clemenceau and Lloyd George handed him a statement setting forth the French and British points of view. Just as President Wilson's statement had set forth the point of view of America. Whether Premier Orlando will publish the French and British statements is a question for his decision.

No Change in Italy's Status.

It is significant that the name of Italy has been included in the final draft of the peace treaty, indicating that the Allies hold no change in Italy's status as signatory of the treaty. The preamble as drafted contains a full list of the allied Powers which made war against Germany, with the names of the plenipotentiaries. It is in this list that Italy figures with a complete list of the five plenipotentiaries headed by Premier Orlando.

It will be in this form presented to the Germans next Wednesday unless exceptional conditions intervene definitely limiting Italy's participation with the Allies.

Italy is similarly included in the appendix to the revised covenant of the League of Nations giving the names of the countries forming the league. The covenant in this form will go before the plenary session of the conference on Monday, for despite the strained situation, the plenipotentiaries are expected to meet at the Hotel de Crillon at 2 o'clock this afternoon for a conference, and then returned to the "White House" for a renewal of the council with Premier Clemenceau and Lloyd George.

Experts who attended the meeting of the council yesterday said that the members looked "completely worn out," but the President to-day showed no outward signs of this strain, as he wore his usual buoyant smile.

This was one of the most anxious days of the Peace Conference, with all eyes turned toward Rome. While work proceeded on the final details of the treaty before the meeting with the German delegates at Versailles, yet the absorbing topic everywhere was the Italian issue and the effect it had in store for the conference. Brief information reaching official quarters during the day showed the situation at Rome to be very tense, with anti-American sentiment running high.

Premier Orlando and his colleagues on the Italian delegation to the Peace Conference will appear before the Italian Parliament on Monday next, April 28, according to the Petit Parisien. This newspaper says:

"We are able to affirm that, whatever the outcome of this session of the Italian Parliament, the Premier and his fellow delegates will immediately start for Paris and that the Italian delegation will be in full strength at Versailles on May 1."

Reports received here from the American Embassy in Rome are somewhat ominous as to the general state of public feeling there, as crowds have been parading the streets crying "Down with the Americans!" and "Down with the English!" and "Viva Sonnino!" The Foreign Minister, who outdid Premier Or-

lando in pressing the extreme demands made by Italy under the secret treaty of London.

These reports are particularly disturbing, as the American and British delegations to the Peace Conference are said to have had reason to believe that Premier Orlando might adopt a course before the Italian Parliament which would lead to an amicable adjustment. Premier Lloyd George was particularly hopeful that this result would be brought about.

The reports of the popular agitation at Rome and other Italian cities, however, have led to fear that the Italian Prime Minister's conciliatory attitude may be swept away in an outburst of feeling by the populace, which will insist upon demands far beyond those the council of the Powers or President Wilson will feel themselves able to accept.

Admirals' Plan Rejected.

It has just developed that the British, American and French Admirals in command in Adriatic waters had formulated a plan for giving Italy certain of the Dalmatian islands which would have assured Italy of control of the Adriatic, such as she desires. This joint plan was presented to the Italian representatives and was rejected as not sufficient.

French reports represent the final meeting between President Wilson and Premier Orlando before the latter's departure as highly dramatic in character. One version is that the Italian Prime Minister in addressing the American President said:

"You have contracted the authority of the Italian Government before my people, and it is my duty to go before the representatives of the Italian people and say to them: 'Decide between Mr. Wilson and me.'"

To this President Wilson is reported to have replied:

"That is certainly your right."

In the version of the incident that the foregoing version of the incident is probably a reflex of Premier Orlando's present statement, in which he referred to the President appealing directly to the people.

Orlando Choked Accord.

It is said also that the chances of reaching an accord at the final meeting were good if Premier Orlando had remained a half hour longer. But the approach of the time for the departure of his train and his feeling that he should consult the Italian people finally caused him to withdraw while the plan that might have brought about an agreement was still under discussion. Standing in an automobile the Premier spoke briefly to the crowd.

"For the last six weeks I have been defending Italy's rights, but at last I was conscious of the responsibility had to end with a 'no' [great cheering]. Doubt has been expressed whether this monosyllabic truly corresponds to the thought behind it and whether it has echo in your hearts. How should I have answered?"

Thereupon there rose a great united shout of "No," the whole crowd responding to the word "no" again and waving flags and handkerchiefs. The demonstration lasted for ten minutes. Similar enthusiasm followed speeches by Signor Barzani and Gen. Diaz.

At the prefecture, to which the Premier and his colleagues were escorted, Signor Orlando again addressed the crowd, speaking from a balcony. There was renewed applause and when his train departed from Turin there was great cheering from the people.

This morning's Rome newspapers, in commenting on the Peace Conference situation, lay particular stress upon declarations of the solidarity of the Italian people in demanding that Fiume shall become Italian. The *Popolo Romano* says the fact that Leonida Bissolati, the socialist former Minister, demands possession of Fiume by the Italians should convince President Wilson that nobody in Italy is likely to take his message seriously.

"The Wilson Fiasco."

In the course of its editorial entitled "The Wilson Fiasco" the *Popolo Romano* says that President Wilson fell into a trap in aiming to entangle Italy from America. But, the newspaper adds, "the Italians do not come to feel for the noble American nation a fraternal, grateful friendship, protesting only against the President, who misunderstood the high Italian ideals of justice."

The *Corriere d'Italia* says that President Wilson was mistaken if he thought he could divide public opinion in Italy, for it is "in universal revolt against the unparalleled outrage."

Societies of young Italians of Fiume met yesterday, says a dispatch from that city, and passed resolutions protesting against "the attempt to infringe upon the sanctity of Italy's right to Fiume and Dalmatia. The societies pledged themselves that Fiume should be Italian 'or cease to exist.'"

The executive committee of the Liberal party has passed a resolution endorsing the attitude of the Italian delegation, while the Masonic order in Italy has issued a proclamation calling upon its members in this country and abroad "to remain firm and stand up for the cause of liberty and justice."

The body of Socialists who supported the war has passed a resolution declaring that to prevent the annexation of Fiume by Italy would mean opposition to the "fundamental principles of a just and lasting peace built upon recognition of nationality and the self-determination of peoples."

The Republican party has passed a resolution unanimously demanding possession of Fiume by Italy and complaining that the Italian Government has been placed in an isolated position at the Peace Conference, where "the cupidty of surviving militarism prevailed over the rights of the peoples."

ORLANDO WINS ROME'S APPROVAL

Continued from First Page.

clarity of the people of Rome and of Italy with the Government.

Premier Orlando, Gen. Diaz, Prince Colonna and Signor Barzani entered motor cars and a procession was formed which proceeded to the royal palace in Quirinal Square. The passage through the streets was extremely slow owing to the density of the crowds, which insisted on drawing the car occupied by Premier Orlando. Some idea of the numbers gathered can be gleaned by the fact that it took the Premier's car two hours to cover the short distance between the station and Quirinal Square. At the palace the party joined the King, Queen and Crown Prince on the balcony, and the entire group was acclaimed with enthusiasm by the assemblage below.

For more than an hour the automobiles containing Premier Orlando, Gen. Diaz and Signor Barzani were so surrounded by the immense crowd outside the station that it could not move. The Premier was repeatedly obliged to address the people amidst uproarious applause.

Attention having been made to possible restrictions against Italy by the restriction of her food supplies, the Premier exclaimed, "The Italian people have often known hunger, but never dishonor!"

These words were received with intense enthusiasm, the people crying: "Death rather than betray of our brothers across the Adriatic!"

The crowd received with great enthusiasm the announcement that Gabriele d'Annunzio, the author-aviator, had accepted the invitation sent by the Mayor of Rome to come to the capital to voice "a deep protest from the heart of a country torn by an outrage in which its most sacred national aspirations have suffered."

Orlando at Turin.

When Premier Orlando reached Turin yesterday on his way to Rome he was greeted by an immense throng. Standing in an automobile the Premier spoke briefly to the crowd.

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TENSION RELAXES IN WASHINGTON

Italian Situation Is "Clearing Rapidly," Advises Say.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Italian situation in the peace negotiations is "clearing rapidly," according to advisers from Paris received to-day at the White House.

It was stated that the action taken by President Wilson was "understood everywhere." Just what developments were taking place was not disclosed, but it was evident that as a result of the message the tension which had prevailed in Administration quarters for the last three days was considerably relaxed.

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"As a group of American women profoundly interested in the establishment of the League of Nations, and of a just settlement which would be its worthy prelude and basis, we wish to express to you our appreciation of your disinterested and convincing statement with which you appeal to public opinion of the world in support of the principles which you have so consistently advocated."

"May we take advantage of this opportunity to express our great admiration for the courage and steadfastness with which, in the face of extraordinary difficulties, you have upheld the principles of international right and justice, so essential to the establishment of a permanent peace."

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GERMAN DELEGATES IN VERSAILLES MAY 1

Lersner Pleads for Greater Freedom of Members.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 26.—The principals of the German delegation to the Peace Congress, it is announced semi-officially, will not arrive at Versailles before May 1.

The newspapers devote much space to-day to the German peace delegates who have reached Versailles, describing how they went to bed at 10 o'clock last night and breakfasted at 7:30 o'clock this morning on chocolate, coffee, grape and apricot jams and fresh butter.

The delegates have expressed the opinion that the rooms reserved in the Hotel Des Reservoirs and the Hotel Vatel would be insufficient for the number of Germans arriving, so it has been determined to requisition, in addition, the Hotel Suisse.

Baron von Lersner, formerly secretary of the German Embassy at Washington and one of the prominent members of the delegation, has again insisted that greater liberty be allowed the party, showing a letter from Gen. Nudant, representative of Marshal Foch at Spa, which promised the Germans complete liberty.

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Democrats Denounce Wilson.

The Democratic party has made public a statement which says:

"President Wilson has sanctioned the inequality of races, domination of the seas and the intangible Monroe Doctrine, and has denied freedom of immigration, showing that his assertions of lofty political and humanitarian ideals concealed electoral interests, to the detriment of weaker Powers. President Wilson is not now the true and authorized interpreter for the American people."

Members of the Evangelical churches have sent a message to Premier Orlando denouncing "the insolence and unjustifiable conduct of President Wilson, who after having bargained with the more powerful Allies wished pompously to uphold his principles by offending the sacred rights of Italy."

The Senators and Deputies from Lombardy sent a joint message to Premier Orlando and Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, saying that they "identified themselves with Premier Orlando in defending Italy's prestige, while again expressing warm sympathy and friendship toward the great American people."

In discussing the present situation yesterday Luigi Einaudi, former Minister of Finance, recalled that in 1860 Cavour had the Italian Parliament proclaim Rome the capital of the Kingdom of Italy, although the city was still in possession of the Holy See, which retained it ten years longer. In similar case, he argued, the Italian Parliament now might proclaim the annexation of the territories inhabited by Italians which through self-determination had declared their unity with Italy, even though such annexation were not ratified by the Powers.

Senator Mazzolotti, in giving his views on the developments, said there was only danger to the Allies in continuing to negotiate peace without Italy. He realized the difficulty President Wilson would have in withdrawing from his position, but he thought it would not be impossible to find a solution of the problem which would result in the resumption of the peace negotiations with Italy taking part in them.

King Takes a Hand

The King has made the Mayor of Zara a Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy. Zara is the capital of Dalmatia and an important seaport on the eastern shore of the Adriatic.

Engagements between France and Italy will be honored, according to a telegram received to-night by Prof. Luigi Luzzatti, former Premier and Minister of the Interior, from Premier Clemenceau of France, to whom Prof. Luzzatti sent an appeal this morning. The French Premier's telegram follows:

"You cannot doubt, my dear illustrious friend, that I am animated by the same sentiments toward Italy as are yours toward France, for I have esteemed it an honor to manifest them in darker days. At the hour of

signing peace there can be no question of disregarding our reciprocal engagements. French policy is not a 'scrap of paper.'"

The executive committee of the Italo-Britannic Institute at a meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of Marquis Centurione unanimously passed a resolution expressing the trust that the "undeniable rights of Italy, which have been brutally outraged in a manner unprecedented in history, will receive the most loyal and the most sincere sympathy from the entire British world."

A demonstration to-day at Genoa in protest against President Wilson's attitude culminated in the changing of the name of the street that had been made after the American President to "Fiume street."

American organizations, including army and navy representatives, the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus, are not taking any extra precautions to guard against demonstrations, as it is universally felt there will be no violence directed against Americans.

Military officers say they expect no trouble and will continue their routine work.

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Wedding Gifts and the VICTORY LOAN

On Page 6 of the Rotogravure section appears Ovington's announcement displaying a selection of wares well suited for gifts.

Here, in the nature of a postscript, to Page 6, Ovington's announcement that the entire cash receipts for the period of the loan campaign will be put into Victory Bonds.

OVINGTON'S

The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue

312-314 Fifth Avenue, Near 32nd Street

246—A heavy Sheffield plater is one of the most satisfactory of all gifts. Handsome, durable and always useful. See our splendid tree design 17, in long, wide and simple decoration about its edges. . . . \$12.00 19 in long. . . . \$10.00

JUST A FEW DAYS MORE TO MAY 2nd

THE May issue of the New York City Telephone Directory—the directory that will be in service during the coming summer months—will go to press on May 2nd.

New listings, changes in present listings and display advertising for this issue should be arranged for without delay, at any Telephone Commercial Office.

For Telephone Commercial Office addresses see Page 23—current issue of the New York City Telephone Directory.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

The Nation that Loosed the Sword CAN'T Hesitate at Purse Strings—Buy Victory Bonds Today.

Queen Quality

BOOT SHOP

A Special Feature For This Week

\$7.50

This strikingly effective "Colonial" is a typical Queen Quality creation. Just different enough to express the individuality of the wearer and yet in accord with the latest dictates of fashion.

Has hand-turned soles, Louis XV. self-covered heels and extremely slender, long vamp.

Comes in Dull Black, Black Glace, Dark Brown and White Kid, as well as Tan Russia Calf and all Patent Cotelekin.

Queen Quality Boot Shop

32 and 34 West 34th Street
Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue

Lane Bryant

21-23 West 38th St New York

Summer Fashions for Stout Women

A charming collection of smart new styles for town and country. Mountains or sea shore, for dressy or sports in as large an assortment as others provide only for the slender.

Sizes up to 56 bust.

SPECIAL

Monday and Tuesday

Cloaks and Capes that were \$39.75 to \$44.75, reduced to \$35.

Suits and Jersey Dresses that were \$34.75 to \$44.75, reduced to \$29.75.

Suits of Serge and Poplin, were up to \$44.75, reduced to \$35.

Queen Quality

BOOT SHOP

A Special Feature For This Week

\$7.50

This strikingly effective "Colonial" is a typical Queen Quality creation. Just different enough to express the individuality of the wearer and yet in accord with the latest dictates of fashion.

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Vantine's

The Oriental Store.

Summer Rugs at 1/4 Off

An unusual opportunity to secure at reductions, up to 25%, imported Japanese grass rugs of exceptional wearing qualities that may be used on the floor of any room of your Summer home as satisfactorily as on the porch. Cleverly woven in fine, tight weave, smoothly finished on both sides, with attractive two-toned conventional design and border, as illustrated, in green or brown, on ground of natural (grass) color.

These artistic rugs combine the maximum durability with minimum weight, are waterproof and will not curl up at corners. All sizes reduced as follows:

Sizes	Des. in Green	Des. in Brown	Former Prices	Sale Prices
3 x 6	46	22	\$1.00	\$2.50
4 x 7	56	33	4.75	2.75
6 x 9	54	—	9.00	7.25
8 x 10	29	32	13.00	10.50
9 x 12	45	25	17.00	13.50

Orders by mail will be promptly filled until supply on sale is exhausted.

A-A-VANTINE-S-CO. Inc.

Fifth Avenue & 39th Street

THE May issue of the New York City Telephone Directory—the directory that will be in service during the coming summer months—will go to press on May 2nd.

New listings, changes in present listings and display advertising for this issue should be arranged for without delay, at any Telephone Commercial Office.

For Telephone Commercial Office addresses see Page 23—current issue of the New York City Telephone Directory.

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